The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, May 23, 1872.

A Liberal Republican Mass Convention will be held at Springfield, June 26, to nominate a State Ticket.

Mr. Charles H. Ham and Mr. K. K. Jones, of Chicago, were present at Springfield, yesterday, and were rival applicants for the nomination as State Treasurer. The Convention, however, nominated some one else.

Congressman Farnsworth's speech in the House, on Tuesday, making charges against Architect Mullett, has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, with instructions to investigate.

Senator Sumner's position politically is no longer in doubt, that gentleman having, over his own signature, stated that he is waiting for something that is daily less and less likely to occur: The nomination by the Philadelphia Convention of a man who will unite the Republican party.

In the House, yesterday, there was an animated colloquy whether the Amnesty bill, having received the constitutional vote of Congress, needs the President's signature. Speaker Blaine ruled, however, that former bills had been sent to the President, and this must be, although he intimated that it was a matter of form; and he declined to compromise himself by permitting Mr. Sion H. Rogers, of North Carolina, to take immediate benefit of the act.

The State Convention, yesterday, deposed the Hon. A. C. Babcock, the long-time Chairman of the State Central Republican Committee. It was in vain that his friends in the Convention protested against the injustice, the spirit of intolerance was too strong. We doubt very much whether the friends of Mr. Babcock in Illinois will not take a proper occasion to resent the indignity, and give him a chance to show that however Conventions of office-holders and office-seekers may decide, the power of election is nevertheless in the hands of the people.

The platform of the Illinois Republican Convention recapitulates all the live issues of ten years ago, and makes prominent the necessity of destroying slavery, putting down the rebellion, and keeping the enjoyment of patronage where it now is. The living issue of the tariff is remitted to Republicans in Congress, not to the people, in the election of Congressmen; and the temperance question is declared to be vexatious, and not to be meddled with by law. The office-holders indorse Grant, and send a pledged delegation to Philadelphia; and, as the times are shaky, it seems to have been decided to put none but office-holders on guard. In the new State Central Committee we recognize three Collectors of Internal Revenue, three Postmasters, a Pension Agent, a Member of Congress, and at least two others fed out of the public service.

The ticket nominated, yesterday, at Springfield, is as follows:

For Governor—Richard J. Oglesby.

For Lieutenant Governor—John L. Beveridge.

For Secretary of State—George H. Harlow.

For Treasurer—Edward Kuts.

For Auditor—Charles E. Lippincott.

For Attorney General—John N. Edsall.

For Clerks of the Supreme Court—Calvo D. Trimble, of Princeton; E. C. Hamburgher, of Quincy; J. W. Campbell, of Nashville.

For Presidential Electors—At Large: Henry Greenbaum, David T. Linegar. Districts: 1, Launcey T. Bowen; 2, Lester L. Bond; 3, Mahon D. Ogden; 4, Richard L. Divine; 5, James Love; 6, Norman H. Ryan; 7, Irus Coy; 8, J. J. Hively; 9, S. W. Gale; 10, W. B. Henderson; 11, Moses M. Bane; 12, M. S. Chamberlain; 13, Hugh Fullerton; 14, Martin B. Thompson; 15, J. W. Wilton; 16, John P. Van Dorston; 17, J. L. Yeager; 18, John Dougherty; 19, W. H. Robinson.

The striking miners of the Hecla and Calumet mines, in the Superior region, having duly considered the alternative presented to them by the officers, of abandoning their houses (which belong to the Companies) and departing with stinted naversacks and empty pocket-books, or returning to work under the ten-hour rule, at the same pay, have wisely concluded to accept the Company's ultimatum, and, accordingly, yesterday afternoon, in grand procession, with martial music, marched to the officers' headquarters, and announced their willingness to cave unconditionally. Thus ends a strike, the most striking fact connected with which is, that the whole affair might have been managed satisfactorily, with the same results, without obtaining the publicity which it has gained through the pig-headedness of the civil authorities.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with small changes in prices, except in wheat and corn. Mess pork was steady, closing at $12.25 cash, and $12.62 1-2@12.65 seller June. Lard was quiet, but a shade higher, at $8.75@8.87 1-2 cash, and $8.80 seller June. Meats were quiet and steady at 4 3-8c for shoulders, and 6 1-2c for short ribs. Highwines were 1-2c lower, at 86c per gallon. Lake freights were a shade firmer, at 5 3-4c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active and strong, averaging 2 1-2c higher, closing 3c higher than yesterday, at $1.54 3-4 cash, and $1.54 3-4 seller June. Corn was 1-2@3-4c higher, and active on option, closing at 48@48 1-8c cash, and 48 1-4@48 1-4 seller June. Oats were quiet at yesterday's inside prices, closing firmer at 41 1-4@41 1-2c cash, and 42@42 1-4c seller June. Rye was quiet and steady at 84 1-2@85c for No. 2. Barley was dull at 57@58c for regular No. 2, and 60@62c for car lots and preferred houses. Hogs were fairly active at 10@15c decline, sales making at $3.75@4.10. Cattle continue dull and easy. Sheep were scarce and nominal.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 22.—The Commission on Capitulation's report relative to the surrender of Strasbourg blames General Ulrich, on all points, for his capitulation of the city. He is especially censured for securing for himself and his officers exemption from the conditions imposed on his enlisted men, from the German Commander to whom he surrendered.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—In the Assembly to-day the debate on the interpellation of the Government, with regard to war contracts, was continued. M. Audiffret Pasquier replied with severity to M. Rouher, and vindicated his own exposure of the corruptions under the Empire. He vigorously denounced Napoleon, and called on the Empire, in the language of Augustus, to restore to France her legions, her provisions, and her glory. The members of the Assembly, and crowds in the galleries, were greatly excited, and frequently interrupted the Speaker with passionate ejaculations of applause.

Rouher followed with a speech, two hours in duration, which was listened to with impatience, and is pronounced to be the occasion.

Gambetta then arose and made a violent and bitter attack on the empire. The audience were greatly excited, and, although deep interest was manifested, the speaker received little or no applause.

With Gambetta's speech the debate closed, and the sitting adjourned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A London special says: The English papers continue to discuss the Treaty of Washington, and the supplementary article thereto, with undiminished interest. Their editorials are generally inspired by a desire to prevent a failure of the arbitration and save the Treaty. An article, in a contrary sense, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to-night, says that the whole drift of feeling and opinion in England justifies it in saying that the worst thing to do with the treaty is to save it. "Saving the treaty," (it says) would mean humiliation to America or England, or both nations. It means a renewal and not an abatement of the ill feeling which it was intended to allay. How to save the treaty means how shall we let the fact of whether it was intended to be injured whereby both parties shall agree to put it in each other's presence. The American papers appear to exclaim against the adoption of the supplementary article. Here there is only one opinion, and its acceptance would be discreditable and dangerous. Both people would be pacified and content if the whole treaty and the negotiations connected therewith were dropped." An irremediable blunder for which the two Governments are alone, to blame, is the proper fate of the treaty, and the only safe and feasible way of disposing of it."

SOUTHAMPTON, May 22.—Arrived—Steamship Rhine, from New York; and the Baltimore, from Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Arrived—Steamship Scandinavian, from Portland.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 22.—It is reported that the Carlist leader, Valdarisa, has received a fresh supply of arms, and threatens vengeance on the Carlists who have submitted to the authorities in Guipuzcoa.

The last Carlist band in Lerda, numbering 300, surrendered yesterday.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Illinois State Republican Convention.

Oglesby Nominated for Governor and Beveridge for Lieutenant.

The Resolutions -- Delegates Instructed for Grant.

How Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance is Received in Washington.

Senator Sumner Will Await the Action of the Philadelphia Convention.

He Declares that Grant Cannot Unite the Republican Party.

State Convention of Illinois Liberal Republicans to be Held June 26.

Illinois Republican State Convention—General Oglesby Nominated for Governor and General Beveridge for Lieutenant Governor—Electors and Delegates—The Resolutions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—The Republican State Convention, called for the purpose of nominating State officers and Congressional electors, and electing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, met in the Opera House at 3 o'clock, and was called to order by General J. I. Reinacker, of the Central Committee, its Chairman. Colonel Babcock, being absent at Washington, Rev. Mr. Hale offered prayer.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

General Reinacker, by direction of the Central Committee, nominated J. F. Rood, of Cook, as Temporary Chairman, and he was elected, and, on taking his seat, briefly addressed the Convention.

DESPATCH FROM LOGAN.

He concluded by reading a despatch from Washington, from Senator Logan, asking for Oglesby for governor, and good men with him, and they would swerve Illinois by immense majority.

THE TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

were then elected.

SELECTING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Metcalf, of Madison, offered a resolution which was adopted, for calling on Congressional Districts to name members of the Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and resolutions on State Central Committees, and for committees to report delegates to the National Convention and electors.

THE COMMITTEES.

The following committees were then designated:

Credentials—Julius Rodhertus, M. Wheeler, Elias Shipman, James N. Mayhem, James Robert, A. J. Bailey, Dr. Corbus, T. J. Potter, Cyrus Bocock, W. E. Withrow, A. C. Allen, J. T. Nicholson, G. B. Ironmon, E. G. Davis, A. Y. Ogden, Daniel Hay, A. W. Ayres, S. H. Alman, E. Bowyer.

Committee on Permanent Organization—A. J. Galloway, James Quirk, Chamberlain; 13, Hugh Patterson, Wm. C. Snyder, J. Uthy, J. F. Beason, Addison Goodell, H. J. Vaughn, Charles Farwell, G. W. Weare, Benjamin Bartholomew, B. D. Lilton, M. Jones, Mason Wood, J. P. Van Dorston, J. M. Pearson, John Gilbert, Linton A. Smith.

Committee on Resolutions—J. Y. Scammon, Herman Raster, A. C. Hesing, Jesse S. Hildrup, R. M. Pearson, T. S. Henderson, Elmer Baldwin, Mark Hanes, Enoch Emery, Henry W. Draper, John Tillson, H. G. Wheeler, Amos T. Reeves, James W. Langley, G. D. Chaffee, A. W. Boswell, Wm. H. Underwood, Wm. Brown, Green B. Raum.

Committee on State Committee—James P. Root, Phil. A. Hoyne, C. H. Cook, J. M. Wight, C. E. Boyce, John Morris, George Gaylord, R. P. Cashwell, M. Bassett, H. Bigelow, J. S. Irwin, Charles W. Mather, W. F. Henry, A. C. Lake, Cyrus Hall, E. S. Condit, J. I. Reinacker, E. E. McMasters, Robert P. Anson.

Committee on Electors—S. D. Phipps, H. B. Carter, Artemus Carter, M. N. Joscelyn, Charles Wagoner, M. M. Ford, William Sweetland, J. T. Campbell, E. W. Martin, J. Graves, W. C. Wilkinson, Smith, H. G. Stewart, W. H. Sumner, A. L. Heath, J. H. Snyder, D. W. Munn, Colonel Gerald E. Bonham.

RECESS.

The Convention then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Convention reassembled at 2. The Committee on Credentials reported the delegations full and credentials correct. Accepted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Stephen T. Logan; Vice Presidents, A. C. Calkins, Phil. A. Hoyne, Artemus Carter, M. N. Joscelyn, S. M. Cox, J. E. Smith, J. C. Elmer Baldwin, C. R. Starr, W. E. Phelps, J. E. Tucker, John Tillson, J. C. Salter, J. Merriam, C. P. Davis, F. T. Martin, R. H. Stuart, H. B. Baker, W. R. Brown, and J. N. Jacques.

The report was adopted.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LOGAN.

The President took the chair and said:

I cannot but feel flattered at the compliment you have bestowed upon me in placing me in this position. I am very much afraid, however, that from extreme old age and the disability accompanying it, I shall not be able entirely to fulfill your expectations in fulfilling the duties of the office. I had hoped for years past that I should never again find occasion to engage in the political struggles of the country, and as I have supposed myself to be among the most liberal of all Republicans. [Applause.] I felt a degree of liberality which was hardly tolerated in the midst of my friends. In the days of this day toward the masses of the people of the South. While I have always held myself to be among the most liberal of Republicans, others find a degree of liberality which I think amounts to profligacy, and which, in the question, comes as to whether these gentlemen shall liberally give away the Republican party to the Democracy and to the rebels of the South. I incline to demur. I have gone far enough on the score of liberality before I reach the ground of these gentlemen who have involved this country in the most destructive war that ever visited any nation. The liberality of our friends seems to consist on this: While I am willing to go with them to remove all disabilities from the masses of the people of the South, and from men in subordinate positions, I never thought that it was a great national question, worthy of dividing the great loyal party that has controlled this country, as to whether Jeff. Davis and such men shall be restored again to the political arena, and allowed to hold the vast offices of the country. Again, I myself, when in its war once tested at the commencement of this great rebellion, when I saw men that had for years engaged, as they said, in fitting the masses of the people, demanding war, anxious for war, and bringing on a war, which I foresaw, as I did, must be a long one, and in which it exhibited itself. I can no longer feel any sympathy for those leaders. My sympathy, after ten or twelve years, is left much reserved toward that class of men. We are to forgive these men, and now right off, and it is to be the great national question to restore them to all privileges of American citizenship. If this is the great question upon which a party is to be founded, we ought to have an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which would prescribe that if any set of men in any section of this country shall go into rebellion and shall succeed in plunging the country with blood; which shall occasion us a loss on both sides of half a million of fighting men; which shall leave uncounted numbers of widows and orphans to mourn over these sad results, and when they are whipped, and are compelled to give up they shall forfeit nothing, and shall be restored to all privileges of citizenship. I do not myself feel that way. I do not profess to speak for anybody but myself; but, speaking for myself, I say it will be a long time, speaking for myself in any event, before I shall be willing to see disabilities removed from the principal leaders of this rebellion, who have involved this country in an amount of misfortunes to which hardly any country ever succumbed. For the masses of the people of the South I have been misled; I am willing that the largest liberality shall be extended toward them; but nobody never need count upon my voice at any time for exemption for disabilities to Jefferson Davis, Robert Toombs, and such men. Let them stand as monuments of the great principle that this is to be one entire country, and that the man who attempts to sever it by forcible rebellion shall remain an object to be scouted by all the people of the country, in all time, as unworthy of the privileges of government.

THE NOMINATIONS.

No other Committees being ready to report, Senator Alexander moved to proceed to the nomination of Governor. Agreed to.

J. F. Van Dorston nominated Oglesby.

Mr. Bangs, of Marshall, moved that he be nominated by acclamation. Agreed to.

Mr. Van Dorston nominated Mr. Boyd, of Fulton, for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Hond, of Cook, nominated Beveridge.

Mr. Funk nominated W. H. Smith, of McLean.

George E. Waite, of Henry, was nominated by Senator Crawford, who attempted to speak, but all speeches were frowned down.

J. C. Hesing was nominated by Thomas, of St. Clair.

Mr. Edgar, of Jersey, was also nominated.

An informal ballot was taken. When Cook was called H. B. Miller said, as Hesing was not present, he would withdraw his name, since he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. Cook went solid for Beveridge with great applause.

Mr. Chas. H. Ham objected to the statement of the vote. He was for Beveridge, but his vote had not been taken.

The vote was announced as: Beveridge, 61; Hesing, 1; Boyd, 1.

The ballot resulted:

Beveridge	389	Edgar	12
Bailey	36	Boyd	85
Waite	47	Hesing	7
Smith	97		

Before the ballot was announced, Van Dorston withdrew Boyd. Several changes were made, and Beveridge's nomination was made unanimous.

Charles E. Lippincott was nominated for Auditor. T. B Needles, of Washington, was also nominated. Before the ballot was completed, Needles was withdrawn, and Lippincott elected by acclamation.

For Secretary of State, Theodore Canisius, of Kane; Harlow, of Tazewell; H. Silver, of Ottawa; E. H. Griggs, of Winnebago. The ballot resulted: Harlow, 426; Canisius, 137; Griggs, 68; Silver, 5.

Cook cast 45 for Canisius, 25 for Harlow, and one each for Griggs and Silver. Before the ballot was announced Silver was withdrawn, and Harlow was nominated.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee on State Central Committee reported as follows:

At large, James F. Rood, Geo. S. Bangs, Jas. Goodspeed, John W. Bunn, David Gilespie, John Tillson, Robert D. Noleman. First District, Samuel A. Irwin; Second, A. N. Waterman; Third, Isaac R. Farwell; Fourth, John S. Wilcox; Fifth, Caleb B. Boyce; Sixth, James M. Bradley; Seventh, Herman Silver; Eighth, John Stillwell; Ninth, Colonel Thomas J. Kinney; Tenth, John D. Hamilton; Eleventh, Colonel A. C. Matthews; Twelfth, James Fishback; Thirteenth, Wm. W. Sellers; Fourteenth, Geo. W. Parker; Fifteenth, Captain W. H. Barlow; Sixteenth, Jos. H. Nodine; Seventeenth, Robert A. Halbert; Eighteenth, Patrick H. Pope; Nineteenth, Edward Bonham.

ELECTORS.

The Committee presented a list of electors: At Large, Henry Greenebaum and D. T. Linegar. First District, Chauncey T. Bowen; Second, L. L. Bond; Third, Mahlon D. Ogden; Fourth, Hiram F. Devine; Fifth, James Shaw; Sixth, Norman H. Ryan; Seventh, Irus Coy; Eighth, J. J. Cassell; Ninth, S. W. Gale; Tenth, W. E. Henderson; Eleventh, Moses M. Bane; Twelfth, M. S. Chamberlain; Thirteenth, Hugh Fullerton; Fourteenth, Morton B. Thompson; Fifteenth, J. W. Wilton; Sixteenth, John P. Van Dorston; Seventeenth, J. L. Yeager; Eighteenth, John Dougherty; Nineteenth, W. H. Robinson.

DELEGATES TO PHILADELPHIA.

At Large: Emery A. Storrs, Leonard F. Ross, Stephen T. Logan, J. Richard. First District, J. Y. Scammon, L. Ellsworth; Second, Herman Raster, J. L. Campbell; Third, C. W. Upton, Wm. Vocke; Fourth, H. H. Morey, Jr., B. S. Johnson; Fifth, J. O. Smith, E. B. Warner; Sixth, Andrew Crawford, J. W. Templeton; Seventh, H. B. Ray, H. M. Shepard, Marshall Bradley; Eighth, Elias Stevens; Ninth, Enoch Emery, Edwin Powell; Tenth, John McKinney, J. Cox; Eleventh, J. W. Darrah, Isaac Pearson; Twelfth, Shelby M. Cullom, John Moses; Thirteenth, Thomas Snell; Fourteenth B. Messer, Jas. McKnight; Fifteenth, J. W. Scott, Samuel W. Moulton; Sixteenth, H. C. Goodenow, J. F. Alexander; Seventeenth, R. Hinkley, A. W. Metcalf; Eighteenth, George Warren, H. H. Burgess; Nineteenth, D. W. Lusk, G. A. Powell.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer—Edward Kuts, of St. Clair; William F. Chandler, of Danville; Thomas S. Ridgeway, of Gallatin; John McKinney, of Marion; Wm. H. Bailey, of Kane; Walter L. Mayo, of Edwards; J. H. Daniels, of Will; K. K. Jones, of Adams; Charles H. Ham, of Cook, were nominated. Ham withdrew his name. Hesing withdrew K. K. Jones. Since Jones brought in, he should be on the ticket, he withdrew in favor of Kuts. Milper also withdrew. Before the ballot was announced Bailey withdrew. Cook voted solid for Kuts. Daniels was withdrawn, and without announcing the result of the ballot Edward Kuts was unanimously nominated.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Dan Murn, of Cairo, moved to add Colonel A. C. Babcock to the Central Committee from which he had been in some way dropped.

J. Y. Scammon moved to table it.

J. F. Van Dorston seconded it

Mr. Scammon stated that Babcock was a Greeley man.

DEFEATED FROM LOGAN.

Scammon said the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the organ of the Copperheads, had announced that Babcock was for the Cincinnati nominations. He had, it seems, written to the Democratic Mr. Miller, of Cook, said Babcock denied it in the New York papers.

Dan Murn said Amos C. Babcock had signed the call for this Convention, and was with them; but he would, nevertheless, withdraw the motion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

For Attorney General, William J. C. Henry, of Shelby; William Cary, of Jo Daviess; B. Gallaher, of Crawford; James C. Edsall, of Lee; Isaac L. Morrison, of Morgan; P. H. Sanford, of Knox; Alvin Saxbury, of Chicago, and John May, of Sangamon, were nominated. Cook County voted for Edsall, 10 for Cary, 4 for Callahan, two for Henry, and 3 for Morrison.

Before the vote was announced an appeal was made for Edsall on behalf of the North-west part of the State, and also for Callahan for the South-eastern.

Several counties began changing. Somebody from Cook said it was solid for Callahan. Scammon immediately said that could not be done. There was no such combination, and so many changes that the result was not announced, and a second ballot was ordered. The vote was very great, especially in the Cook County delegation. On this second ballot Cook went it for Edsall and 6 for Callahan. Cary was withdrawn, and refusing it down to a fight between Edsall and Callahan. The result being, Edsall 290; Callahan 249, MOTION FOR NOMINATING the former.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That past acts of the Republican party are a better guaranty than the mere resolutions of a new party. It is the only party in the United States that has not been destroyed, or even tried to destroy that infamous sum of all villainies called chattel slavery: the only party that conquered the despots in blood; victors feeling the spoils of the vanquished, and endeavored to introduce reforms in the civil service of the country. With unexampled and faithful attention to official duties might be a better record for the future. To oppose the Republican services, and whose President has proclaimed his new rule of action to the Nation. It is the only party that introduced and established the best labor system in the service. It is the only party that has made treaties with other Governments fully protecting our naturalized citizens from foreign claims of allegiance. It has shown unusual energy in guarding our frontier settlers from Indian raids, and from the more savage frauds and plunder of Government agents. Under its patriotic, resolute, and statesmanlike Administration a depressed industry and long-tarnished credit have been declared by the enemies of our country, domestic and foreign, as unconquerable. has been effectually suppressed, and order and peace and quiet and great wealth restored. with a magnanimity unparalleled in the history of nations, we have forgiven, fully, entirely, and treason in the late conflict has been deprived of even the right of suffering, and few of the rights of citizenship. We offer, and will, charity for all, and malice toward none," universal amnesty will be proclaimed as soon as it can be done consistently with the public safety.

2. That the national tax and the national debt have been paid with unexampled promptness, faithfully collected, and defaulting officers promptly removed and prosecuted for their defalcations. The credit of the nation was never in a better condition, and the currency has been furnished with a good national currency, that will soon be made better and equal to gold and silver, whenever all the humblest citizens have been defended in their constitutional rights at home and abroad.

3. The principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitutional Amendments and legislation of the United States, to secure the enjoyment of natural and civil liberty, adopted by the influence of the Republican party, will not, even its enemies themselves, and no party that does not cordially sympathize with those principles, or pledge its chief support to their maintenance, can receive the confidence and support of the people of the South. While all the amendments are entitled to the confidence or support of patriots and freemen, none are more intimately connected with the National Government.

4. That, by the fundamental principles of the Republican party, it is the right and duty of all its supporters to condemn every existing abuse in National, State, and Municipal Governments, and to advocate all needful reforms, as has been done with success from the time the party was first organized. No party has ever been so free to discuss its principles, so fearless of the search into its every action, so willing to correct abuses, and remove unnecessary burdens upon the people.

That in adjusting the details of a system for raising revenue to cover the necessary requirements of the Government, and meet its liabilities, care should be taken to so regulate the imports that they will press lightest upon the laboring classes of the country, cheapen the necessaries of life, and afford to the labor the fairest promise of permanent employment.

6. That we declare fidelity to the recommendation by President Grant of the adoption of proper measures by the National Government for the protection of immigrants, recognizing as we do in those natives of other countries who flock to our shores a most valuable addition to the population and wealth of our whole country.

7. That the gratitude of the nation is due to our gallant soldiers and sailors, whose patriotism and valor saved the Union, and made our country in fact as well as in name a national Freedom.

8. That the people of the United States owe U. S. Grant a great debt of gratitude for his patriotic devotion to the interests of the people in war and in peace; that we have unabated confidence in his integrity, patriotism, ability, prudence, and good judgment, and hereby instruct our delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Three cheers were given for Grant, and the resolutions were adopted.

CHEERS FOR OGLESBY.

Mr. Scammon moved that the Convention had full faith in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and ability of Oglesby, and would support him in 1872 as in 1864.

Cheers were given for Oglesby.

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

Major Woodbury M. Taylor, Daniel L. Hough, and Calvo D. Trimble, of Bureau, were nominated for Clerk of the Northern Grand Division. The ballot resulted Hough 90, Taylor 136, Trimble 111.

Another ballot was taken, resulting Trimble 111, Taylor 119, Hough 89. Cook gave Taylor 43, Hough 26, Trimble 1.

The third ballot was begun. While it was taking, Scammon moved that when they adjourn, it be to meet at 8 o'clock, to listen to a speech from Governor Oglesby. Agreed to.

Scammon stated it would take some time to take a recess. He was shouted down with cries to go on with business.

The ballot was concluded, resulting: Trimble 113; Taylor, 137; Hough, 94. Cook voted 43 for Taylor, 6 for Hough, and 1 for Trimble.

Hough was withdrawn, and his friends asked to support Trimble. The next ballot resulted, Trimble, 169; Taylor, 143.

H. B. Miller moved that Oglesby address the Convention in the evening. [Cries of no and demands for a call of the roll and signs of a breaking up of the Convention, and departure of delegates.] From the Northern Grand Division, Van Gersten and others tried to talk, but their voices were drowned by the noise of the outgoing crowd. Finally Joseph C. Kelly, Hamburger, of Adams, and Chittenden, were nominated in the Central Grand Division. The ballot resulted Hamburger, 91; Kelly, 49; Chittenden, 6.

R. W. Lyons, of Jefferson, and J. W. Campbell, of Washington, were nominated for Clerk of the Southern Grand Division. The vote resulted Campbell, 69; Lyons, 53.

The Convention took a recess till a quarter of 8.

EVENING SESSION.

SPEECHES.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, to listen to a speech from Governor Oglesby, Mahlon D. Ogden, of Chicago, in the chair. Governor Oglesby talked for a couple of hours, and frequently excited the laughter of the audience. He was followed by General Beveridge, who made a brief speech.

How Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance is Received in Washington.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Among both Democrats and Republicans Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance to-day was received with unqualified commendation. Even the most partisan Grant Republicans admit that it is a strong and able document, and that it will have great effect upon the public at the present time. It is just the least little bit significant that the Senate did not pass the Amnesty bill till long after the morning papers had published this letter, with its favorable views on that subject.

Mr. Sumner Awaiting the Action of the Philadelphia Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The following correspondence will explain itself:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 22.

To Hon. Charles Sumner, Washington, D. C.:

B. F. Rice & Co. report that they have a telegram from you stating that you will support Greeley. We think it is not true, and is imported to catch the colored men in the State Convention to-day. Please answer as soon as possible.

(Signed) CHARLES SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.

To J. P. Jones, Little Rock, Ark.:

I await the action of the Philadelphia Convention, hoping for a nomination that will unite the Republican party, which Grant cannot.

(Signed) CHARLES SUMNER.

A preliminary meeting was held to-night at the St. Marc Hotel to form a Greeley Campaign Club. Judge Case presided, and John D. Defrees and other experienced politicians were present. An organization was effected. The Club is intended for business and campaign purposes, and not for display and speech-making. The meeting was composed of Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and ex Confederates, all animated by a common purpose.

None of the Alabama delegation to the Philadelphia Convention are two prominent colored Republicans, both of whom were lately dismissed from responsible positions in the Mobile Custom House by Senator Spencer.

The Liberal Republican Movement in Illinois—State Convention to be Held June 26.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—The Liberals, to the number of about one hundred, from different parts of the State, met here, to-day, at Masonic Hall. Gen. Jesse K. Dubois was called to the chair, and Erie Johnson, of Henry County, and Herman Lieb, of Cook, were chosen Secretaries. After consultation, the meeting adopted the following:

Resolved, That a State Central Committee of Thirteen be appointed, to issue a call for a Liberal Republican Mass Convention, to nominate State officers and Presidential Electors, and take such steps as in their decision may be necessary for the organization of the Liberal party in this State; and we recommend that said Committee be called at the City of Springfield, the 26th of June; also, that said Committee take immediate steps to organize Greeley and Brown Clubs throughout the State.

The Committee of Thirteen will be appointed by the Chairman, Mr. Dubois, and announced through the press.

What Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, Says Concerning His Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The following letter from Senator Ferry is printed in to-day's papers:

UNITED STATES SENATE, }
WASHINGTON, May 16, 1872. }

The Hon. James F. Babcock:

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your pleasant congratulatory letter. I am grateful to the Democrats who gave me their votes. I am a Republican, indeed, and probably always shall be. They are Democrats, and not likely to change, and yet we are not all antagonists even in politics. We have one country that we love, one wish for its prosperity. We differ in many ways about the best means. I knew that I was acting in accordance with the platforms of the party when I proposed to remove the disabilities which remained in portion of the Southern people, and I resisted an unconstitutional attempt to take away from all the people the management of their local affairs, but I have found Democrats and Republicans alike giving me their support in this position that I have taken from their motive, and I am grateful to both. The moral of the election in Connecticut is not that any party, or faction, or individual has gained a triumph, but the power of independent thought and action in their representatives. Yours, truly,

(Signed) O. S. FERRY.

The Detroit Democratic Association Indorses the Cincinnati Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 22.—The Democratic Association of this city held a business meeting last evening, but representatives of the press were not present. It is understood that there was a lively time, and the *Union* of this afternoon makes the official announcement that the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the recent declaration of political principles by the Convention at Cincinnati is evidence of the progress of public opinion toward sound and healthy reform in men and measures, and we believe that patriotic citizens may unite on that platform to secure the reform in the honest administration of national affairs, and the restoration of the Constitution.

Resolved, That this association is in favor of harmonious action between the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties in the next Presidential election, and that we will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention if they are indorsed by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

State Convention of the Brooks Wing of the Arkansas Republicans.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 22.—The Brooks wing of the Republican party met in State Convention to-day. General R. F. Catterson was made Temporary Chairman. After appointing a Committee on Credentials, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. The attendance was small, about equally divided between whites and blacks.

In caucus it has been decided by more than a two-thirds vote that Governor Baxter shall be renominated. Before the ballot was completed, Needles was withdrawn, and [illegible] elected by acclamation.

For Secretary of State, Theodore Canisius, of Kane; Harlow, of Tazewell; H. Silver, of Ottawa; E. H. Griggs, of Winnebago. The ballot resulted: Harlow, 426; Canisius, 137; Griggs, 68; Silver, 5.

Cook cast 45 for Canisius, 25 for Harlow, and one each for Griggs and Silver. Before the ballot was announced Silver was withdrawn, and Harlow was nominated.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee on State Central Committee reported as follows:

At large, James F. Rood, Geo. S. Bangs, Jas. Goodspeed, John W. Bunn, David Gilespie, John Tillson, Robert D. Noleman. First District, Samuel A. Irwin; Second, A. N. Waterman; Third, Isaac R. Farwell; Fourth, John S. Wilcox; Fifth, Caleb B. Boyce; Sixth, James M. Bradley; Seventh, Herman Silver; Eighth, John Stillwell; Ninth, Colonel Thomas J. Kinney; Tenth, John D. Hamilton; Eleventh, Colonel A. C. Matthews; Twelfth, James Fishback; Thirteenth, Wm. W. Sellers; Fourteenth, Geo. W. Parker; Fifteenth, Captain W. H. Barlow; Sixteenth, Jos. H. Nodine; Seventeenth, Robert A. Halbert; Eighteenth, Patrick H. Pope; Nineteenth, Edward Bonham.

ELECTORS.

The Committee presented a list of electors: At Large, Henry Greenebaum and D. T. Linegar. First District, Chauncey T. Bowen; Second, L. L. Bond; Third, Mahlon D. Ogden; Fourth, Hiram F. Devine; Fifth, James Shaw; Sixth, Norman H. Ryan; Seventh, Irus Coy; Eighth, J. J. Cassell; Ninth, S. W. Gale; Tenth, W. E. Henderson; Eleventh, Moses M. Bane; Twelfth, M. S. Chamberlain; Thirteenth, Hugh Fullerton; Fourteenth, Morton B. Thompson; Fifteenth, J. W. Wilton; Sixteenth, John P. Van Dorston; Seventeenth, J. L. Yeager; Eighteenth, John Dougherty; Nineteenth, W. H. Robinson.

DELEGATES TO PHILADELPHIA.

At Large: Emery A. Storrs, Leonard F. Ross, Stephen T. Logan, J. Richard. First District, J. Y. Scammon, L. Ellsworth; Second, Herman Raster, J. L. Campbell; Third, C. W. Upton, Wm. Vocke; Fourth, H. H. Morey, Jr., B. S. Johnson; Fifth, J. O. Smith, E. B. Warner; Sixth, Andrew Crawford, J. W. Templeton; Seventh, H. B. Ray, H. M. Shepard, Marshall Bradley; Eighth, Elias Stevens; Ninth, Enoch Emery, Edwin Powell; Tenth, John McKinney, J. Cox; Eleventh, J. W. Darrah, Isaac Pearson; Twelfth, Shelby M. Cullom, John Moses; Thirteenth, Thomas Snell; Fourteenth B. Messer, Jas. McKnight; Fifteenth, J. W. Scott, Samuel W. Moulton; Sixteenth, H. C. Goodenow, J. F. Alexander; Seventeenth, R. Hinkley, A. W. Metcalf; Eighteenth, George Warren, H. H. Burgess; Nineteenth, D. W. Lusk, G. A. Powell.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer—Edward Kuts, of St. Clair; William F. Chandler, of Danville; Thomas S. Ridgeway, of Gallatin; John McKinney, of Marion; Wm. H. Bailey, of Kane; Walter L. Mayo, of Edwards; J. H. Daniels, of Will; K. K. Jones, of Adams; Charles H. Ham, of Cook, were nominated. Ham withdrew his name. Hesing withdrew K. K. Jones. Since Jones brought in, he should be on the ticket, he withdrew in favor of Kuts. Milper also withdrew. Before the ballot was announced Bailey withdrew. Cook voted solid for Kuts. Daniels was withdrawn, and without announcing the result of the ballot Edward Kuts was unanimously nominated.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Dan Murn, of Cairo, moved to add Colonel A. C. Babcock to the Central Committee from which he had been in some way dropped.

J. Y. Scammon moved to table it.

J. F. Van Dorston seconded it

Mr. Scammon stated that Babcock was a Greeley man.

DEFEATED FROM LOGAN.

Scammon said the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the organ of the Copperheads, had announced that Babcock was for the Cincinnati nominations. He had, it seems, written to the Democratic Mr. Miller, of Cook, said Babcock denied it in the New York papers.

Dan Murn said Amos C. Babcock had signed the call for this Convention, and was with them; but he would, nevertheless, withdraw the motion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

For Attorney General, William J. C. Henry, of Shelby; William Cary, of Jo Daviess; B. Gallaher, of Crawford; James C. Edsall, of Lee; Isaac L. Morrison, of Morgan; P. H. Sanford, of Knox; Alvin Saxbury, of Chicago, and John May, of Sangamon, were nominated. Cook County voted for Edsall, 10 for Cary, 4 for Callahan, two for Henry, and 3 for Morrison.

Before the vote was announced an appeal was made for Edsall on behalf of the North-west part of the State, and also for Callahan for the South-eastern.

Several counties began changing. Somebody from Cook said it was solid for Callahan. Scammon immediately said that could not be done. There was no such combination, and so many changes that the result was not announced, and a second

FORESTS IN FLAMES.

Large Tracts of Country Laid Waste.

Total Loss of Property Not Less Than $2,500,000.

Port Jervis, N. Y., (May 18) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The forest fires are still burning fiercely in the mountains for miles around this place. The Shawangunk Mountains, east of here, the Pennsylvania Mountains, and the Blue Ridge, down the Delaware Valley, on the Jersey side, have been hidden from sight for days by the dense clouds of smoke arising from the fires. There is no hope for an extinguishment of the fires, or a stay to their destructive progress, save a rain, and there are no perceptible indications of a fall of that. Farmers and lumbermen are in despair at the prospect. For weeks all work on up-land farms has been necessarily suspended, and operations that were completed before the fires commenced have been rendered useless, and prospective results destroyed. Newly-seeded land has been swept over, meadows scorched, and orchards and nurseries burned to a crisp. Thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of lumber has been destroyed, and the most valuable timber lands laid waste and barren.

EFFECT OF WIND FIRES.

The effect of the fires is also greatly felt in the business places adjacent. A great falling off in trade is perceptible, and unless a change soon comes the result to many branches of business will be most disastrous. The unprecedented dry spell is not only aiding the fires, but is destroying at the same time all prospect of crops that are unaffected directly by the fires. Never has there been a time in the history of this region when the business outlook was so gloomy as now.

THE SEAT OF THE FIRE.

In this immediate vicinity the fires are raging most disastrously in Sullivan County, in Sussex County, New Jersey, and Pike County, Pennsylvania. In the latter a terrible fire is sweeping on the mountains in Westfall Township, back of the road leading from Milford, Pa., to Port Jervis, burning over the land of R. C. Bell, about two miles from Milford, Henry Hall, B. A. Westbrook, C. Quick, E. R. Palmer, B. F. Rose, William Brown, and L. J. Van Akin. This is an area of country about six miles long and a mile wide. Fortunately there are no buildings of any value on any of the tracts except Palmer's and Van Akin's, and these are in imminent danger. The dwelling of Mr. Palmer, a fine Pennsylvania farm-house, is entirely surrounded by fire. All the men who can be spared are fighting the flames in vain by their side. Miles of fences have been torn down to prevent fire being communicated by means of them to territory as yet free from the scourge. A creek runs near the house, and a line of men are continually passing water forward to be thrown upon the advancing element. The heat is oppressive for miles. The road leading from the main road to Palmer's house is bordered with burning woods for miles. The damage being done is incalculable. Booming Grove township, Pike County, is also the scene of a fearful holocaust. The Blooming Grove Park has suffered considerably, but the fires have not trespassed as yet upon the most valuable portion.

A STARTLING VIEW.

Standing on the High Knob, on the western boundary of the park—the highest eminence in northeastern Pennsylvania—one can see fires raging in every direction. The eye takes in here a full circle of territory. From here can be seen where the fires are devastating the farms and villages of Monroe County, along the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and from a thousand dells smoke is ascending, and settling down in the valleys, obscuring the landscape as with a thick veil. The charred leaves and twigs that are falling incessantly tell of the terrible work of destruction that is going on. From the Pocono region the smoke rolls up in volumes, black and dense as a thunder-cloud. In that vicinity the devastation caused by the fires is beyond all description. At Gouldsboro' the fire was started by sparks from a locomotive, and it rapidly followed down the Lehigh River, sweeping everything before it. As the settlement of G. Wagonhurst everything was destroyed—a saw mill, turning and planing mill, dwelling-houses and a carpenter-mill shop. The inhabitants were obliged to flee for their lives. At Moscow, Mitchell's saw-mill, Staples & Washburn's saw-mill, the mill belonging to Wm. Dale, and the property of the Ives Company, were swept away, together with a dwelling-house of Mr. G. S. Webster. The loss at the settlement and at Moscow cannot fall below $300,000. Immense quantities of lumber, saw-mill and round, were destroyed with the mills. At Callahan's, Dowling's, and other lumbering places in that region, heavy losses are raging, and it is thought that it will be impossible to save the mills. The inhabitants, all that are able, are fighting the flames, and have been for days. Women and children join in the work. All are required to fly from the villages as soon as all hope of saving them is gone.

THE LUMBER REGION.

The lumber camps in the Wayne, Pike, and Luzerne County region, in that region, have been abandoned. On Thursday four families were driven out from one of the camps, escaping with only part of their clothing and losing all of their household goods. Dodge's and Meigs' Camps have been burned, together with millions of feet of lumber, almost ready for market. It is impossible to describe the condition of affairs in the afflicted community. Men who were wealthy a few days ago, are now almost reduced to beggary. The lumber interests have received a blow from the effects of which it will take a long time to recover. In the vicinity of Saladesburg, Pa., the fires have probably been still more destructive than in the Pocono region. For two weeks the fires have been raging in the mountains thereabout, but nothing was thought of it, as have by fire in the woods is no unusual occurrence there. Suddenly one night the existence of the fire, however, and its near approach to the village, finally began to create considerable uneasiness among the citizens. Despite some in the early efforts of the fighters of the fire could stay the progress of the flames, and on Tuesday they appeared on the summit of the mountain overlooking the village and Gould's, and commenced descending toward the place. The flames soon spread over the entire side of the mountain, and swept with surprising rapidity to its base. Tuesday afternoon the fire was on both sides of the road at the foot of the mountain, and vehicles were obliged to run a fiery gauntlet in passing along it. The heat was so great that English Centre suffered greatly from the heat, and were in imminent danger from burning branches falling about them. The citizens along the road, with a large force from Saladesburg, fought the flames to no purpose, and toward night a strong wind arose, and drove the fire all-ing with such rapidity that it was impossible to oppose its progress longer. A shower of sparks now commenced falling upon the small villages of Carter and Gould, which are divided from each other by a stream of water. They consist of two steam saw-mills and about twenty dwelling-houses, and two stores. It was soon evident to all that these places were doomed, but so rapid was the march of the flames that no preparations could be made to remove anything from either place. A house occupied by Mr. William Harper was the first to take fire. The flames spread over the building in an instant, and Mrs. Harper had barely time to escape by running into the street. Everything appeared to take fire now simultaneously. Little children playing in the streets were forced away, barefooted and barefooted, by frightened mothers, toward Gilbert's Mill Pond as a place of refuge. But they were soon forced to fly this spot, and soon even the logs lying in the pond caught fire, and the dames leaped up and roared in the very midst of its opposite element. There was but one place of refuge left, and that was the steam-mill in Carter. About this, which is set apart from the rest of the buildings, the whole of the populace, men, women, and children, were clustered. It was several times ignited, but the flames were extinguished by the men, who worked incessantly with buckets. The heat was almost unbearable, and burning brands and sparks were continually falling about from the burning homes of the besieged inhabitants. To the appalling spectacle of the burning villages was added the lamentations of women and children, the bellowing of cattle and shrieks of dogs, which ran about here and there, unable to escape the destroying demon. Toward midnight the fire seemed to spend its fury. The mill and three houses were all that was left of what a few hours before was the scene of many happy and peaceful homes. Not a dollar's worth of the contents of any of the buildings was saved. One family, that of Mr. Enos Doctor, carried all their household goods to the creek and threw them in. They were burned up, and the house was one of the three saved. Many thousand feet of lumber were destroyed at the mills. The entire loss will be about $75,000, in the two villages, but the damage to timber is beyond computation.

LOSSES IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

In Sullivan County, that section of heavily-timbered land in Forestburg and Thompson townships is still being made the food of flames. At Gilman's, on the Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad, on Thursday last, the entire village was surrounded by fire, and in other localities, every man, woman, and child was out fighting it. At this point, the county's steam saw-mills of Mr. A. S. Gilman's is situated, in the midst of a large timber tract, and surrounded by the dwellings of the employes, lumbermen, teamsters, and sawyers. The roofs of the houses and the mills have been constantly wet with water carried from a stream near by. Several houses were on fire at different times, but none were totally destroyed. A great amount of lumber piled in the woods was destroyed. The destruction of standing timber is immense. In the woods north of the village of Monticello the fire surrounded the dwelling of Mr. J. T. A. Conliter, and said was a-nt for from Monticello, and the course of the fire was changed by great effort. Mitchell's planing mill and J. S. Smith's dwelling and store, in the town of Thompson, were destroyed on Tuesday morning. The loss is about $15 000, with no insurance. This is a blow at the village of Monticello, as within the past year two large fires destroyed the greater part of the town, and the lumber and material to rebuild the best portion of it had been prepared at Mitchell's mill, and was stored about the premises at the time of the fire, and was all destroyed.

DAMAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

In Sussex and Morris Counties, New Jersey, most extensive damage has been done by the forest fires. At Coleville, in the former county, several houses have been destroyed, and the entire village narrowly escaped destruction. In Frankford Township, miles of territory have been swept over and farms and timber-land laid waste to the amount of thousands of dollars. In Montague Township, along the Delaware River, 500 acres of the finest timber-land is now burning, in close proximity to villages. Two school-houses and three large houses have been burned down. In Morris County, in the vicinity of Budds Forge, the terrible fire is raging in the Green Pond Mountains and is making direct toward the village of Newfoundland, with a fury which nothing can withstand. In the Pomona woods the ravages of the fire are Pomona woods the ravages of the fire are Pomona woods, accompanied with great loss. No less than 25,000 acres of land have been laid waste, at a loss in timber alone of a quarter of a million of dollars. Houses, barns, and other buildings in the route of the fire have been reduced to ashes, and many families rendered homeless. The most appalling scenes have been witnessed in this section. It is estimated that nearly a million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed in the New Jersey counties, in this section alone, within the past two weeks.

SHEETS OF FLAME.

In Delaware County, this State, the fires continue with unabated fury. Near Hale's Eddy the people are fighting fire day and night to keep it away from the mills. The very heart of the upper Delaware lumber region is being despoiled, and no human power can stay the work of destruction. Jarnet's Mountain, Mount Alexander, and other eminences in that vicinity are sheets of flame, visible by night for miles away. The whole valley is filled with smoke so thick that it seems like a heavy fog hanging over it. The Summit, on the Erie Railway above Deposit, is ablaze, and the flames are spreading rapidly. Along the gravity road belonging to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, leading from the mines at Carbondale to Honesdale, the head of canal navigation, and over which all the coal shipped by canal on the Erie Railway is transported, the fires are raging, so that all running on the road has been abandoned. The ties in the road have been burned up in many places, and the Company loses heavily by the fires.

TOTAL LOSS, $2,500,000.

It is safe to say that the loss entailed upon the various counties in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, over which these fires are described as raging, will reach at least two and a half million dollars.

The Woods in Northern Pennsylvania Burning in All Directions—Villages and Towns Threatened.

From the Scranton (Pa.) Times, May 17.

The terrible fires which have been raging in the woods of northern New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, over which these fires are described as raging, will reach at least two and a half million dollars.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Washington Treaty Debate.

Orders of the House—Independence—or Annexation.

Canada Told to Go with a Mother's Curse.

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, May 18.

In Canadian Commons is unreasonably used in the consideration of the Washington Treaty bill, Lincoln and he spend their time in all probability, lead to re-

Negotiated

Floor Tiles.

STANDARD,

ERWILLIGER,

CINNATI BLOCK WORKS

R SALE.

Departure of Trains.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

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Thursday Morning, May 23, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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THE STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention, yesterday, at Springfield, nominated the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby nominally for Governor, and General John L. Beveridge, of Evanston, nominally for Lieutenant Governor, but really for Governor. The understanding is open and avowed, there being no disguise about it, that Governor Oglesby is to run for Governor, and, if elected, is to be elected by the party in the Legislature to the United States Senate, and the gentleman elected Lieutenant Governor is, therefore, to become Governor. The candidates, therefore, are Mr. Oglesby for United States Senator, and General Beveridge for Governor, the Lieutenant Governor to be chosen by the Senate.

With the exception of the election of 1858, when Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas were really candidates for the Senate, and the whole election turned upon that choice, the formal designation of candidates before the people for that office has never been adopted in this State, and rarely, if ever, in any other State. The Convention has, however, chosen to present the matter in that way, and the people will vote as they please.

Mr. Oglesby was elected Governor of this State in 1864, serving four years, and was a candidate for the United States Senate upon the expiration of Senator Yates' term, but was defeated by General Logan, in January, 1871. His friends now propose to take the election of Senator out of competition, and to anticipate all other Republicans who may have aspirations to that office, by declaring, in advance, that he alone is the party choice.

Governor Oglesby would not accept the nomination for Governor on any other terms; and, to secure his personal aid in the election of the State ticket, the Convention, yesterday, consented to fix an election on the Second, if the party carries the Legislature. Republican candidates for the Legislature, therefore, are to have no choice in the matter of United States Senator, and are to be elected under the pledge of the State Convention to vote for Oglesby.

General Beveridge, the candidate nominated really for Governor, was elected, last November, Member of Congress-at-Large to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Logan. He resides at Evanston, in this county, and is well known to all persons in this county. If elected, he will be the first Governor ever selected from this county; and, with the exception of Governor Matteson, the only one from the northern part of Illinois. He is a gentleman of fair abilities, and owes his nomination, over so many rivals, to the perseverance and personal efforts with which he has sought it. His personal attendance at Springfield greatly aided him.

The other candidates nominated are General Lippincott, present incumbent, for Auditor; George H. Harlowe for Secretary of State; Edward Ruiz, of St. Clair, for Treasurer. For the list of delegates to Philadelphia and Presidential Electors, the reader is referred to the telegraphic columns.

MR. GREELEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Greeley's admirable letter of acceptance bespeaks the statesman. It is humane, yet vigorous; aggressive against existing evils, but heating as to all the irremediably past. We do not greet all Americans to be ready for such a candidate or platform, but we feel a sincere compassion for the man in whose breast Mr. Greeley's words of kindly and fraternal patriotism kindle no responsive glow. Every utterance in this letter falls as naturally as rain from the clouds of summer from one whose creed is that life belongs to

> The cause that lacks assistance,
> The wrong that needs resistance,
> The future in the distance,
> And the good that I can do.

There are those who will attribute Mr. Greeley's letter to the skill of a practised writer, as if there could be any skill in writing that is not the expression of skill or soundness in thinking, feeling, and acting. It is only under the influence of such broad and humane views of the equal right of all classes of the American people to political justice, kindness, and recognition, that mutual amnesty can be proclaimed between the South and North. Mr. Greeley's declaration concerning the Tariff leaves nothing more to be asked for by the Revenue-Reformers, nor by any fair-minded Protectionist. He will make no distinction, even in his appointments, between those who favor and those who oppose Revenue-Reform. Nor will he seek, by Executive dictation in messages nor by vetoes, to interfere with such legislation as the people may arrive at through their Representatives in Congress. Perhaps the most effective sentences in Mr. Greeley's letter are those in which he rebukes the mob tendencies of political parties to become agents of corruption, by sobering to an organization long after the objects for which it was formed have been either accomplished or abandoned. He says:

> In vain do the drill-sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the ranks shall be closed and straightened. In vain do the Bedlamites of parties, once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against straying and bolting, denounce as traitors their superior as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have a heart made great by much labor, and fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith, and with a full understanding that, if elected, I shall be the President not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, and forget that their love of country is the joyful consciousness that they are, and must henceforth remain, brethren.

There are no nobler words than these in the writings that Washington, Clay, or Lincoln have bequeathed to the American people. They mean Fraternal Reunion, Perfect Freedom, Progress, Parity, and Peace.

The New York *Evening Post*, having made itself uncomfortable on political questions, seems to have set itself up as a general guardian and counsellor for every one. It as now set up as a counsellor for the Democracy, and, in a very solemn and emphatic manner, warns them of the wrath to come if they do not heed its counsels. Its latest proposition for conducting the Democratic campaign is to have two conventions, one for the nomination of a straight-out candidate at Baltimore, and one to forestall that by nominating a candidate who is not straight-out. The advice is evidently given with the hope of finding some comfort in the fourth candidate, which it cannot find in the other three.

THE MILITARY INTERFERENCE ACT.

The Congress of Mexico, a year or more ago, and preceding the Presidential election, passed a law conferring upon President Juarez "ample faculties,"—that is, making him virtual Dictator in any or all of the States at his discretion. Of course, it is unnecessary to add that Juarez was declared elected President. This extraordinary grant of power expired by limitation on the 15th of April, but Juarez demanded that it be continued, and his partisans in Congress have been ever since endeavoring to force an act continuing the Dictatorship. The last reports from Mexico describe affairs as follows:

> CITY OF MEXICO, May 15.—People are dissatisfied at the refusal of Juarez to give up his dictatorial powers, which expired April 15. Juarez persists in keeping the States under military rule. The struggle in Congress over the bill granting ample facilities to the Executive continues, and the result is doubtful. During the stormy yesterday the oppositionists retired, and left the House without a quorum. Unless Congress passes the Ample Faculties and Finances bills, the position of the Juarists will be precarious.
>
> A remarkable scene occurred in Congress on the night of the 3d, caused by a speech made by Alcalde on the Ample Faculties bill. The Speaker of the House interrupted Alcalde, declaring that the character of his speech rendered a secret session necessary, and ordered all the galleries to be cleared. The people in the gallery refused to leave, and soldiers appeared to enforce the Speaker's order, whereupon Alcalde said those who failed to attack the French attack the people. As the people are compelled, to leave we will accompany them. Alcalde and another then left the hall, and the remaining members went into secret session.

Precisely the same condition of affairs is now existing at Washington. Congress, a year ago, passed a law giving the President dictatorial powers, to be exercised by him, at his discretion, in any State; authorizing him to depose any or all of thirty-seven State Governments, close the Courts, suspend all local Governments and law, and govern each State, or part of State, by military delegate. Members of Congress demanded that this extraordinary law, unprecedented in the history of the United States, should expire before the Presidential election, and the President assented that it should expire at the close of the present session of Congress, thus leaving the people during the period of the election free of military control. The unexpected change in national politics, however, has inspired the President and his followers with new fears. They have, therefore, introduced a bill to revive the dictatorship, and to continue the President's extraordinary power during the Presidential election, and enable him, like Juarez in Mexico, to silence all opposition by the arrest, without trial, of all persons who may be opposed to him. For this purpose the Senate has postponed all other business, and on yesterday at noon, after a continued session from noon of the previous day, forced through the forms of legislation the bill granting to President Grant the same military powers now held by Juarez in helpless and desolate Mexico. The first blow which Republicanism received in Mexico was when a facile Congress made a President Dictator; since then the Republic has never existed there but in name. We have now reached the same turning point in our history. Will the House of Representatives consent to this action of the Senate? Will that body vote to the President these extraordinary powers to be used by him to promote his own election as President? Even in miserable and tyrant-ridden Mexico there has been a resistance to this demand which is worthy of honorable distinction, powerless as it may be in the end.

Should, however, the desperation of the Administration induce them to force this act from Congress, there is a remedy still in the hands of the people. The people will hardly want a President who insists upon dictatorial powers in order to govern them, and, before the all-powerful storm of popular indignation at the polls, the men who resort to force to control elections will be scattered as straws by the gale. The time has not yet come when the American people will voluntarily submit to be governed by the bayonet in the choice of either Presidents, Senators, or Representatives.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

The people of the Canadian Dominion are on the verge of a career of public improvements. They are somewhat doubtful in which of several directions to push forward, but, with their accustomed caution and sagacity, we doubt not their choice, when made, will be the right one for the prosperity of that Commonwealth and the most economical one for its finances. The Dominion has agreed with British Columbia to secure direct railway communication, within ten years from the admission of that Province into the Dominion, between Columbia and Montreal. With all respect for the faith that shall "say unto this mountain, Be thou removed and cast into the sea," we still believe our British neighbors on both oceans would do well to accept our Northern Pacific Railway as the substitute for theirs, and the economical fulfilment of their contract. Certainly a railway from Lake Nipissing around the mountainous northern coasts of Lake Superior to Fort Garry would cost half as much as our entire Northern Pacific Road, and, when built and stocked, would be nearly as useless as a railway through Sahara.

Rather than set to work to remove mountains after this miraculous fashion, to open an end to the good old days, when she came blithely trudging along with her household effects tied up in a bundle, or sent by express, and commenced work at once with a will. We greatly fear that she who comes in a carriage will develop sick headaches, and weak nerves, and astounding Dolly Vardens, and musical aspirations, and downright laziness, and upright impudence. Suppose that she should find, after arriving in her carriage, that the family kept no carriage! Fancy her disgust at such a plebeian state of things; and yet not one family in a hundred or five hundred can afford to keep a carriage. We have no fault to find with the employment office. It has a right to conduct its business as it sees fit; but we deprecate the results, especially if other competing offices should be forced to adopt the carriage plan, and perhaps supplement it with the extra inducements of a champagne dinner before starting. Where is the thing to end? What have our poor housekeepers done, that Pelion should be piled on Ossa, in this aggravating style? Have they not trials enough already to contend with, without having the middle-woman disturb the peace of the household with that ruthless carriage and pair? Can they make any other reply to the driver, out of the bitterness of their hearts, than to order him to take the goods back, as not being what they ordered?

The House of Representatives, in their Tariff bill, inserted a provision permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to receive in payment of duties greenbacks to an amount not exceeding one-third the duty. This, to say no more of it, is tinkering. What Congress ought to do is, to so advance the credit of the Government that its notes would be worth one hundred cents on the dollar. They are now worth eighty-eight cents. The Secretary of the Treasury is industriously retiring the indebtedness of the Government bearing 5 per cent currency interest and hoarding one hundred millions of dollars in gold. If he would put fifty millions of this hoard into circulation, retiring a like amount of currency, the value of the latter in gold would rapidly advance. But neither Congress nor the Secretary will think of the plain and direct mode of doing business. It affords no room for strategy. The Secretary prefers to sell gold at 115, then buy bonds at 115 with the currency, rather than purchase the bonds at par. In the Treasury Department there seems to be a fascination for the business of selling gold, and, with the currency proceeds, buying bonds. It may be because it gives employment to a number of persons to keep the accounts. The Senate ought to strike this provision out of the bill, but it is possible that it may be insisted on in the Conference Committee, to all legislation is now practically done. The Government is in the condition of a man with an immense amount of overdue and protested paper outstanding, and who is trying to restore his credit without paying or retiring any portion of this paper. Suppose the Government try the experiment of selling one hundred millions of dollars of gold, and replacing it in the Treasury with an equal amount of currency. That would restore the credit of the Government instantly, and its greenbacks would be so near par in gold that their receipt for all forms of taxes would work no inconvenience. But this is not acceptable to those interested in having the currency depreciated, and, therefore, it is probable that the device of the House will be adopted.

We trust, as a matter of simple justice, that the resolution offered in Congress for the relief of the town of Somerset, Pa., recently destroyed by fire, will not be allowed to die in the hands of the Committee to which it was referred. In less than two hours' time, all the business houses, hotels, shops, banking houses, offices, churches, and halls, were swept away, leaving only one store and one hotel standing. Nearly one hundred buildings were destroyed, sixty families were deprived of homes, and the total loss will reach three-fourths of a million dollars. Proportionately, this is a severer loss than that incurred by the fire at Chicago. There were only 1,200 people living there, and, of course, such a loss is total. It is a calamity of a frightful character, and must press upon those unfortunate people with crushing weight. The widespread contributions which poured in for the relief of Chicago cannot be expected in the case of Somerset. It is an inland town, and can only hope for help from the towns immediately contiguous to it. As Congress has given Chicago the benefit of a rebate of duty, no reason exists why it should not do the same for Somerset, and enable its inhabitants to rebuild their town; and whatever is done should be done at once. We, therefore, hope that, as a matter of justice and simple humanity, the Committee will report favorably upon the resolution, and that Congress will pass it without debate.

The proposition of Mr. Secretary Boutwell, that Congress should compel the National Banks to surrender the Government securities now owned by them, and take in place thereof new 4 per cent bonds, has been killed. This was nothing more or less than a measure of confiscation. The banks will avail themselves of the new loans whenever the latter offer inducements enough to justify a change of investments, and the end sought will unquestionably be much sooner reached by leaving the banks free to consult their own interests than by any coercive measures.

Mexico has a national institution for lending money on pledges of personal property. It is called the Monte Pio, and its commodious storerooms represent nearly every branch of trade in the Republic. All articles presented are appraised at their just value, the interest for six months deducted, and the balance paid to the owner. Auction sales take place every six months, and those negotiating loans infallibly receive articles for over the appraised amount. Such has been the conduct of the institution that complaints from borrowers are very rare.

Underground distillation is a feature of Kentucky industry occasionally developed by the Internal Revenue agents. A "worm" has been brought to Louisville, on Friday last, two "moonshiners" who were captured in a small 400 yards under ground. Their cavern had two openings,—one on the side of a hill, for ingress and egress, and the other leading perpendicularly to the works, serving for the collection of the water required.

Advices from Anderdon, Ontario, detail the progress of the Canada Southern Railway in that section. The Company has secured and paid for all the land required in the vicinity, arbitration having been required in but one instance. The dock at Anderdon, which is to receive all the iron required from that point to St. Thomas, will be finished by July 1, and a large force of men are already at work along the line.

Holders of boxes in the Boston Post Office have been warned by the Postmaster of the danger resulting from the habit of throwing enclosed and newspapers on the floor in front of the vestibule and about the streets. Always on the alert for such information as to addresses, expert criminals have several times been enabled by this means to rob the boxes or to perpetrate concidence games.

The latest novelty in divorce jurisprudence comes from London, where a woman met the petition of her lord with the plea that she had been led into evil solely through the plots of an agent employed by her husband to watch her movements. Her defence met the approval of Lord Penzance, who decided that the husband was responsible for the acts of his agent.

Fashionable society will be interested in learning that the New York Seventh Regiment will encamp at Saratoga for the next two weeks. Colonel Emmons bases the order upon the fact that nine years have elapsed since the organization has had any practical instruction in camp duty.

The Conservatives in the borough of Doncaster, England, have placed in the field for Parliament Mr. J. H. Puleston, long a resident of New York, and now a partner in the American banking house of Jay, Cooke, McCulloch & Co.

POLITICAL.

Greeley and Brown headquarters in Washington have been established at the St. Mare Hotel, and John J. Defrees placed in charge.

—The citizens of the Sixth District of New Orleans have formed a Greeley Campaign Club,—William G. McConnell being chosen President.

—The Hon. W. N. Blair, ex-State Senator in New Hampshire, a prominent Republican politician, died at Compton on Saturday last.

—A gentleman in Memphis has made a bet of $500—money up—that the Greeley ticket will carry the following States: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Nevada, and California, making more than a majority of the electoral votes. He also offers to bet that the Greeley ticket will take Nebraska, Oregon, Ohio, and West Virginia.

—A gentleman recently called at the office of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, and offered to bet from $100 to $500 that, if no third ticket be placed in the field, Horace Greeley will be the next President.

—The New Orleans *Republican* says:

> The enthusiasm which is attending the formation of Liberal Republican Clubs throughout the city, gives complete assurance that the decimated numbers are without a rival in the affections of the people. The day for military rule has gone by, and the public is tired of being threatened with martial law upon the occasion of every local disturbance which the civil authority is amply sufficient to redress and suppress.

—Says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

> The indications are, that the delegations to the Baltimore Convention from the Southern States will be a unit for the inducement of Greeley. There the people fully realize the importance of Grant's defeat for them to hesitate.

—A Lexington letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

> C. M. Clay writes to Mr. Brown that Greeley gains ground daily in his section, and that things are working charmingly. He has great influence with the negro population,—more than any man in the State, and proposes to address them here and at other points in the State during the campaign.

—The Hon. Erastus Wilson, ex-Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, is a prominent candidate among the Liberals for Governor.

—The Hon. James M. Cavanaugh writes home a letter to the Democracy of Montana, branding as a monstrous falsehood the statement that he would run as an independent candidate for Congress. He will be a candidate for Delegate to the Forty-third Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic Territorial Convention.

—The Clinton (Iowa) *Herald* (Administration) says:

> We hope the Chairman of the Central Committee of Iowa has been guilty of no such nonsense as attempting to convey the impression that a single member of the Iowa delegation to Philadelphia will fail to vote for the renomination of General Grant. Something of the kind is in the wind, as indicated by a Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune*. If any delegate is meditating treachery of this character on political grounds, he conceives a very sick remain at home, and let the alternate act. It is bad enough to be compelled to submit to the will of the people as regards the time of calling the coming State Convention; but the greater treachery of misrepresenting the instructions of Iowa at the National Convention will not be tolerated for an instant.

—A correspondent of the Bowling Green (Ky.) *Democrat*, from Stone River, says the graves of the Confederate dead in that historic grave-yard are overgrown with briars, and entirely neglected. The Federal cemetery, containing some twenty or thirty acres, in which are interred some 13,000 Federal dead. It is beautifully laid off in squares, with handsome drives, shaded with evergreens. Upon a hill in the centre is Lincoln square, at the four angles of which is erected a cannon surrounded by a number of balls, and in the centre from a lofty flag-staff floats the Federal flag.

—Charles H. Armstrong, a boy of 15 years, died in Louisville, on Saturday, in the agonies of hydrophobia. To his ears his pains, the physicians placed him under the influence of bora chloral and morphia.

WASHINGTON.

Ferry Gets the First Bite of Fusion.

Democratic Disgust With Bourbonism--Voorhees Tabooed.

Horace Greeley's "Crotchets"--What They Amount To.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

FERRY OVER THE SHOALS.

Mr. Hawley, one of the President's few editorial servitors, has been trounced out of six years of leather-backed chair by the long-dreaded fusion movement. The well-disciplined Democracy of Connecticut, long led by Thomas Seymour, Isaac Toucey, *et al.*, voted like a Macedonian phalanx for Orvis E. Ferry, Liberal Republican, while the baffled Hawley men were guilty of an intrigue to put Hubbard, Democrat, in the Senate in revenge for their defeat. The less they say about party fealty, therefore, the better. It was a square Administration defeat. Jim Nye and several other henchmen had been sent to Connecticut to drum up for Hawley. Mr. Hawley had distinguished himself by attacking Jacob D. Cox and other disgusted Republicans, and his defeat causes had feelings here. Mr. Ferry kept his place in the Senate during these movements, with decency and tranquility, and, when he was elected, the fast old party man, Charles Sumner, walked up and shook his hand.

Mr. Ferry, though an invalid, is the ablest natural jurist, one of the best debaters, and one of the purest men in the Senate from New England. General Hawley is a thick-set, bluff, capable man, of no great industry, but of much positiveness and obstinacy. It is to be hoped he will now perceive that the revolution is over, that we mean to have a new era, and that no sagacious public man will hereafter presume to attain eminence upon the grudges of the past seven years, after the past is dead and buried. It looks very bad at this writing for the Body-Snatchers' party.

N. B.—What is very remarkable is this: President Grant is much more concerned that the Democratic party shall continue to exist than the Democrats themselves. He wants to keep a convenient minority of disloyalty on hand, and his friends pray for Ku-Klux outrages. This is the man who said, "Let us have peace."

THE NEW YORK CONVENTIONS.

A brother-in-law of Schuyler Colfax, by name Hollister, has been industriously asking hereabout whether the two wings of the Republican party can coalesce if another nominee can be put up at Philadelphia. The answer is, on all sides:

> No. You bring nothing worth coalescing with. You started without a policy, and end without any principles. All you have are some Congressmen of both parties, harassed at the probability of losing their districts; a political partner in Horace Greeley, and Grant, as we bear the white banner of a Civil Service; and two or three old, decrepit newspapers, which never touched the conscience or the thought of any perceptible number of Americans.

Then says Mr. Hollister: "We shall go into the campaign and cry against you that you are a union of Ku-Klux and Tammany!" Will you, my Revenue Collector? Who presided over the Elmira Convention yesterday but Edwards Pierrepont, a Tammany Sachem, whose picture I have in Rome brought again, surrounded by Sweeney, Connolly, and the rest; now Grant's District Attorney in New York City, making $50,000 a year, and all the time a trimming, self-reforming schemer, with an eye to the main chance.

At the Rochester Convention, yesterday, were the rejuvenated, reinforced, purified Democracy of the Empire State, come to clean it, with our assistance, by 75,000 majority, and prepared, under the advice of Horatio Seymour and the respectable men of that party, to move up in a solid column of the crusades in that direction. The answer was: "He looks as if he was open for a speculation, and his party friends cannot understand what he means by this violence."

Voorhees came to Congress in 1860. He is 44 years old, and graduated at a Methodist College in Indiana, 14 years ago. Buchanan made him United States District Attorney, and the following year he achieved quite a reputation in the South by defending John E. Cook, one of the John Brown raiders. On occasions like that last mentioned, Voorhees is very effective. He can appeal to juries to cause tears to flow and pocket-handkerchiefs to be damaged. He was one of the promoters in the Democratic party of the Liberal-Republican movement, and made the remark several times: "I am one of the last to cross the bridge, but I have crossed it." Unable to contain his petty mortification over Davis' defeat, or to pass an opportunity to make a sensation, this young Hoosier stumper drew upon Congress last Monday, got off his wad, and the effect is precisely the contrary of what he intended. The Congressional junta see that he has betrayed them, and shown the Democratic masses that these few chaps in Congress who failed to make David Davis President, and owe little gratitude to Horace Greeley, are nothing more at the bottom than Administration men in disguise. With politicians, after wealth and luxury vanish, a long period of poverty, like the past twelve years, is demoralizing, and the Democratic party is full of poor shoats who want something from the President's bin, and, like a good many officers in the late Confederate army, will be found earlier the Federal service again, or take rank under the Viceroy of Egypt to lead Mahomet against Christ. Besides, there is O. P. Morton, defeated in his own State so sell out Grant, and thrown back upon his only hope of re-election, namely: covert Democratic support in Indiana.

It is pitiful to see what poverty will work in party, and it is worthy of note that Dan. Voorhees has broken the Democratic party in half, which its open enemies could never accomplish.

GREELEY ON THE ALLEGED ISMS.

If it was worth the time, I could show from Horace Greeley's autobiography how he is an orthodox, safe, and responsible man, in full fellowship with the better influences of our Christian society. Take the chapter called "Gismour," in his "Recollections," and you will find that, while he has examined each of the "isms" as they appeared, with that cheerily becoming a popular journalist, they are all rejected in the end as vain and frivolous.

ON MILEAGE.

Mr. Greeley is said to have done nothing in Congress but make speeches on mileage. He was in Congress only ninety days, filling an unexpired term in the year 1848. Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were both there at the time, and each was then about 40 years old. Greeley never made a speech on mileage, and his performances on that subject were confined to publishing in the New York *Tribune* a statement of the abuses of the mileage system,—some members going a thousand miles out of their road to picnic, and charging the bill to Congress.

William Sawyer, of Ohio, Democrat, brought up Greeley's article, and attacked it, and then was surrounded by Sweeney, Connolly, and the rest; now Grant's District Attorney in New York City, making $50,000 a year, and all the time a trimming, self-reforming schemer, with an eye to the main chance.

GREELEY'S SOCIALISM.

As to Socialism, Mr. Greeley published the processes of his mind in his paper as he examined the subject,—and his conclusions are those of all wise men and women of our day. They end in an endorsement of legal co-operation. He says:

> With a firm and deep religious basis, any socialistic system may succeed for a time, although victims in organization and use to human nature, as I deem Shaker communism and the Oneida Community. Every effort to achieve, through association, a good and large, if unrevolving life, will have a positive value for the future of mankind, however speedy and utter its failure. Many hands make light work, and the combined efforts of many workers make labor efficient and ennobling, as well as attractive. In modern organizations and associations, upon towards grand, comprehensive, pervading reforms. In the order of nature, nothing ultimately resists an economy, and the skeptical, sneering world shall get persons and leaders under that, in many important relations, and not merely in one, "it is not good for man to be alone."

GREELEY'S AMATEUR FARMING.

Greeley's farm, which has given so much amusement to humorous correspondents, furnishes one of the most interesting chapters of his autobiography. Who can read the opening with a different feeling than a message of a genial farmer's spirits, as much in love with the country as Isaak Walton with his rod:

> I should have been a farmer. All my riper tastes incline to wards that blessed calling, where by the human family and its humble auxiliaries are fed. In quest, its separation from strife, and brawls, and heated rivalries, attract and delight. I hate to earn my bread in any calling which emphasizes my property in some sort with others's adversity,—my success with others's defeat. Blessed is he whose day's exertion ends with the evening's task, and who can sleep unbroken until the dawn awakens him, with energies renewed and senses brightened to greet activity, and the future of health and vigor which are vouchsafed to those only who spend most of their wakened hours in the free, pure air, and renovating sunshine of the open fields.

This farm, which has furnished so much humor, as well as so much knowledge, to the country, and elevated the farmer class throughout one continent, is about 75 acres in area, of which 25 are in wood and timber. Mr. Greeley a quarter of a century to be able to buy it. He had been 20 years a resident of New York, and 15 years at the head of a household, and had been given six children, before he could buy this little farm. He has made it a shrine, and, exquisite and minute as the dissertations of Izaak Walton upon the habits of fish, are his reflections upon it. As to what he has made on the farm,—and he is not a farmer, but an editor, relying upon his profession, and not upon his recreation,—he says this:

> All I have long among my trees, consider that here must of the work has been done, and here my profits have been realized in the shape of health and vigor. When I am asked the usual question, How much have you made? I answer fully as near that my part of it has paid splendidly, being all income, and no outgo; and who can show a better investment than that?

THE SEWARD QUARREL.

Thurlow Weed, who founded the lobby system in this country, and ought to retain one of the worst memories in it, has set all his myrmidons to denouncing Horace Greeley for serving notices of "dissolution of partnership" upon William H. Seward. In my judgment, Mr. Greeley behaved like a bold and indignant man to take a stand to this coterie, and the letter which he wrote to Seward is entitled to a greater place in the literature of the country, both for its literary and political merit, than any letter or speech which that successful statesman ever made. His personal relations with Governor Seward were pleasant, but unchanged. They met frequently and cordially after it was written, and conferred and co-operated on public questions. "I was not his adversary," said Mr. Greeley, "but my own and my country's freeman. And to-day Horace Greeley is nearer to Seward's fame than William H. Seward ever was. Everybody liked the arraignment of Weed, whose real business was to publish a job newspaper at Albany, which always fell to the lowest bidder, and Seward himself is rapidly rising in the estimation of the country. Seward is now free to be a full-grown man, and not a mere appendage to a political machine. Every intelligent person knows that the Seward quarrel was a disappointment and surprise: it was unanimously and exceptionally condemned by the Democracy, which Mr. Voorhees has heretofore claimed the right to speak, and there is an almost universal conviction that Mr. Voorhees had better never have spoken it. He may vote for Grant, if he wants to, and no one will find fault with him for it; but when he makes himself the virtual champion of Grant, and attempts to denominate his superior claims over Greeley, he is only dashing his fine reputation to atoms against the compact and hardening sentiment of a party which was never more stubborn and hard-headed than it is about this particular matter.

It is not safe for any prominent Democrat to declare for Grant; no prominent Democrat has as yet dared to do so, openly and unequivocally, and, no one can imagine, will do so, in any State in the Union. The impulse is with the party, and forfeit all right to open its confidence and future support. Not any prominent Democrat may safely declare, for only for the traveller never out of sight of the smoke of the contest to those two antagonistic. Indeed, the emphatic satisfaction with which such declarations are received by the party all over the country proves that silence is more safe and prudent. If Mr. Pendleton, or Mr. Hendricks, or General Hancock could be so unwise as to come before the Democracy in an open, bold letter, or speech, insisting on limiting the contest to Greeley and Grant, and advising the party to vote for Grant, it would end his political career abruptly and forever; he would never again utter a word of sense that Democrats would listen to. But if either of these gentlemen should come before the Democracy in an open, bold letter, or speech, insisting on limiting the contest to Greeley and Grant, and advising the party to vote for Greeley, the party would heartily applaud him for recommending a course which they had already decided to take. Nay, it may not be stretching conjecture too far to say that such a letter or speech would assist to elect Greeley in 1872, and make the author of it Mr. Greeley's successor, in 1876.

THE UNION PACIFIC TRANSFER.

Present Condition of the Shuttle.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, May 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your issue of the 9th inst. contains the report of an interview with Mr. Clark, President, and Mr. Sickles, General Superintendent, of the Union Pacific Railroad, in which statements of such an astonishing nature are made as to seem to demand some consideration. Both gentlemen seem to have confined their statements to merely local views as between Council Bluffs and Omaha, forgetting that the Union Pacific and the Chicago lines are links of a Continental chain, whose traffic is immense and rapidly increasing; and that no local considerations between Chicago and San Francisco ought to be allowed to interfere with the speedy transit of freight or the comfort and convenience of passengers. But to the situation locally considered:

Mr. Sickles is reported to have said that "There appears to be general satisfaction on both sides of the river at the manner in which the transfer is made." Astonishing! Now, I assert that Mr. Sickles ought to know, if he does not, that there is no such satisfaction felt or expressed; that the people who use the transfer locally are simply disgusted with it, because not only of the extortionate charges, but because of the irregularity of the delays, of their wanton extent, and of the apparent determination never to rectify this national profligacy and unpardonable local abuse. The average time of the delivery on the opposite side of the river of freight, after it is duly receipted, is three whole days, or about six times as long as is necessary by wagon or by ferry-boat; and much freight is consequently so transported up to this present time. Furthermore, Mr. Sickles knows, or ought to know, that the people on both sides of the river—meaning Council Bluffs and Omaha—are not the people most interested, they being but a small fraction of the sufferers under present transfer regulations. Did Mr. Sickles ride over the river frequently, or mingle with the passengers freely, as would witness such a storm of indignation, and hear such outbursts of profanity daily, as would undoubtedly deter him from ever in the future proclaiming the apparent general satisfaction with the transfers by the public. When passengers are obliged to change cars twice, and when they see at a glance that such inconvenience is unnecessary, and, while making these observations, are compelled to stand on platforms, often in the rain, waiting for their baggage to be assorted and trucked six hundred feet in order to be reached, they will, and do every time, express their disapprobation of such management. This exhibit can be substantiated on every hand, and now can it be possible that Mr. Sickles stated to your reporter, in that interview, that, under this arrangement, the travelling public are "perfectly satisfied!" There are not twenty-five travellers to be found anywhere who will admit it, locate the entrance where you will. Passengers from the Pacific lines and the Old World dreaming remark that they would have saved these annoyances by taking steamers direct to Europe.

As to the freight: The bridge was ready for business about the last of March. No constructions were offered by the Chicago and St. Louis lines to the speedy transfer of freight, on the contrary, I am advised that they rendered every assistance in their power, loaning cars and men, and rendering all assistance possible; yet, from that time to the present, the average time consumed in transferring freight has been ten days. Mr. Sickles must be easily satisfied if this is perfectly satisfactory.

Now, let us look at the necessity of any double transfer: Mr. Sickles is the contractor, and really the lessee if you please,—and his engines, trains, and cars are furnished and taken without his consent. His time-tables are made to the contractor, and the earnings and expenses are all under the direct charge of the proper Union Pacific general officers. The Union Pacific Bridge Transfer is well known as the Union Pacific, cooked very thinly by George W. Homans, Jr. Such being the fact, why are passengers in the effort to keep up a disguise so generally transported?

Let us see how Mr. Clark stands. He feels prohibited, by want of "legal authority," from running his trains and delivering freight in Iowa! How astonishing! What modesty! Where the modesty! Were the Union Pacific to leave the Rock Island Railroad I suppose their trains would halt at every county and State line to invoke authority to proceed, in the face of invitations from citizens and "connecting roads" to come along; and yet Mr. Clark finds no man who signs a contract, and calls himself a "Company," with sufficient boldness or rashness to run Union Pacific cars and engines over into Iowa, and to do the entire business of the Union Pacific, connecting railways on Iowa soil; and neither this bold man nor his so called Company has any corporate existence either in Nebraska or Iowa. Probably no two men are living who illustrate the "extremity of the extremes" of timidity and boldness as do Messrs. Dillon and Clark. Mr. Clark says the expense of the transfer of freight was at once reduced 80 per cent. So he was in reduced 75 per cent on passengers, or to the shippers of freight. The TRIBUNE, of April 4, publishes the schedule of prices precisely the same as existed at the time of steamboat-transfer; but there is a big difference after all, for, under the old arrangements, the lower roads did not collect all the expense of transfer from the customers. They charged nothing extra for delivering on the west bank on many kinds of merchandise,—never but 50 per car and 5 cents per 100 pounds. Except that originating at local stations on their respective roads, and for which they charged actual cost, $12 or $15, in any case, and 5 cents per 100 pounds per rate is 50 per car and 7 cents per 100 pounds. The Eastern lines formerly made no charge to the shipper on about 60 per cent of their traffic for crossing the Missouri River. The Union Pacific Transfer now charges the shipper with all transfer expenses on all kinds of freight, and at full rates. Does this look like a 50 per cent reduction?

Again: Mr. Clark thinks the "Iowa roads can force traffic down the trunk line in Nebraska to St. Louis." Mr. Clark cannot be posted, or he would know the Iowa roads have been trying in vain to do this very thing (force the trade to St. Louis) for years, by conceding to the St. Louis line already built an advantage of 6 or 8 cents per 100 over Chicago rates, which has increased to 12 or 18 cents under the pressure of steamboat competition (which has not really been a factor of any attention), and yet very little trade has been secured from St. Louis, and less driven to St. Louis. Mr. Clark's turn in life ought to better, and, it is quite likely, might be obliged to enter into active strife on even terms. Were Mr. Clark posted, he would know that no extensive lines of any change through this terra firma in Nebraska are indulged in by either Omaha or St. Louis. But we have the Iowa roads done 7 similar by built and operated their line to the east end of the bridge-grade; joined their tracks with the Union Pacific track in the manner and at the points designated by the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad. They have no interest in the grade or bridge; have not been asked to take one; have not been offered any terms of crossing to Omaha, nor been invited to do so by the managers of the bridge or the Union Pacific Railroad; have formed no coalitions with the people of Council Bluffs, or asked for any legislation on the part of the State of Iowa; have neither felt nor expressed any hostility to the people of Omaha or Nebraska; but have very properly done their own business upon their own track, within their own corporate limits; and have rested secure in the belief that neither the intense desire of a city nor the greed of a corporation would force them to occupy, maintain, and operate three miles of road, including a bridge, in which, without regard to the rules of toll which might be charged against them, they have not one dollar invested.

Mr. Clark should not criticise the action of Iowa roads for coming quietly what seemed their duty, without being intended by any one, at the same time admitting that the Union Pacific contract with Omaha—a city of 10,000 inhabitants—prevented the officers of a great highway of travel, 1,000

THE LAW COURTS.

Mixed in Chronicle of the Idols of Rose Hill Cemetery.

Decisions Non-Potter and Rule 78th—Brief Points.

The Circuit Court.

JUDGE MCCONNELL, PRESIDING.

ALL CHANCERY CASES BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE ARE ADJOURNED TO THIS COURT.

Jurisdiction Retained in the Case of Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company vs. Andrew Chief Justice Dickey, Decided Against Thomas Ahl.

The Chief Justice has ordered that all Chancery Cases before him be transferred to this Court, and that the Rock Island Railroad Company's case be retained in this court in order to avoid the inconvenience of hearing the case in Mason County. Counsel for the Company have consented to this arrangement.

Judge Dickey, in Alfresco County, with Thomas Ahl, in the Government.

Judge Dickey, by the Constitution, has power to issue writs of injunction, on the Northern Division of the State, and has exercised that power in the case of the Rock Island Railroad Company vs. Andrew Ahl, Thomas Ahl, and others, in Mason County. The Rock Island Railroad Company is a corporation chartered by the Legislature of Illinois, and has its road in Mason County. Andrew Ahl and Thomas Ahl are citizens of Mason County, and have been in the habit of driving their cattle over the railroad track. The Company has erected fences to prevent them from doing so, and the Ahls have torn down the fences. The Company then applied to Judge Dickey for an injunction restraining the Ahls from tearing down the fences, and the Judge granted the injunction. The Ahls then moved to dissolve the injunction, and the motion was argued before Judge Dickey by Messrs. Lawrence & Hitt for the Company, and by Messrs. Thomas & Ahl for the defendants. The Judge decided that the injunction should be dissolved, and the Company appealed to the Supreme Court. Pending the appeal, the Company applied to Judge Dickey for a writ of injunction, restraining the Ahls from tearing down the fences, and the Judge granted the writ

WASHINGTON.

The House Amnesty Bill of May 18 Passed in the Senate.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Persons Relieved of Disabilities Thereby.

Carpenter's Civil Rights Bill Passed by the Senate.

The Ku-Klux and Supplementary Apportionment Bills also Carried Through the Upper House.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Robeson Investigating Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Senate Finance Committee has been diligently at work all day upon the Tariff bill, and expects to be able to report it to-morrow afternoon. Whiskey, tobacco, lumber, wool, and paper delegations have crowded and jostled each other, around the door of the Committee room, all day, endeavoring to obtain hearings for the protection of their special interests. The whiskey men want to be relieved of all taxes on sales; the tobacco men urge a uniform tax of 16 cents per pound, and the other interests are zealous in pressing modifications in the bill. The entire delegation from Maine was before the Committee this afternoon uniting in an effort to save the section for the revival of American ship-building, in which they will probably be successful. Holman's proviso extending the advantage of drawbacks to all steamers navigating the waters of the United States will be stricken out, and an effort be made to extend to three months the time in which vessels may engage in the coasting trade. The Committee also reported as undecided upon the subject of lumber, and as quite likely to restore the specific duties in the Senate bill. In place of the 10 per cent reduction of existing rates made by the House bill. There is a strong feeling that the clause permitting one-third of the duties to be paid in greenbacks will be killed. Protests and remonstrances from bankers and capitalists are accumulating from all quarters against it. Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Committee, some time since expressed positive doubts of the constitutionality of the payment of duties in paper. To-morrow the representatives of the paper and book interest will have a hearing, and attempt to have the reduction of 10 per cent limited to all sized printing paper, and to have the proposed levying 1½ cents per pound on printed matter pruned of many crudities which make its practical operation impracticable. Saltpetre and gunpowder will also be stricken out of the free list on strong pressure from the manufacturers can effect it. The Senate hopes to complete section on the Tariff bill within a day or two, and get it to a Congressional Committee of Conference.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Adjournment on the 29th is to-day spoken of as not only possible, but quite probable. The Civil Rights bill, which the Senate passed this morning during Mr. Sumner's absence, and without his consent, is so much that it is generally expected that the Democrats in the House will swallow it when it is offered some time next week. Only hotels and public conveyances are left in the bill, the schools, juries, and cemeteries which were included in Mr. Carpenter's substitute, which was defeated last February, having been omitted. The Civil Rights and Ku-Klux bills both go to the Speaker's table, which is already heavily loaded, and the Democrats, now that they have secured amnesty, may attempt to kill both by indisposition, leaving them to smother to death in their pressure. The Ku-Klux bill, however, has only very doubtful prospects at best. Many of the Republicans, including some from the South, will oppose it, particularly if they can secure the extension of the Election law passed last week by the Senate.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The scene in the House this morning, when the Amnesty bill was received from the Senate, was a brief one, quite exciting. The Democrats, led by Cox and Randall, thought a little party capital might be made by not allowing the Amnesty bill to bear the President's signature, and so raised the point that it was not necessary that the bill should be sent to him. The trial in various ways to get the House into a wrangle on the subject, but the Speaker informed them that, all other Amnesty bills having been signed by the President, he saw no reason for a exception to the universal practice. Mr. Randall then asked that Rogers, of the North Carolina Representative, whose disabilities had not before been removed, should be sworn in, but the Speaker refused to consider the motion one of privilege, and remarked that Mr. Rogers having waited so long, could very well wait one day longer, until the Amnesty bill became a law. The number of persons relieved of disabilities by the Amnesty bill is estimated at 150,000 and upwards. Among this number are Alex. H. Stevens, of Georgia; ex-Governors Detcher and Wise, of Virginia; General Wade Hampton; Hon. Herschel V. Johnson; Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett; Hon. James A. Seddon, ex-Confederate Secretary of War; Hon. Allen T. Caperton, of West Virginia; Colonel G. A. Henry, of Tennessee; A. H. Garland, of Tennessee; Hon. A. R. Wright, of Georgia; Duncan F. Kenner and John Perkins, Jr., of Louisiana; Chilton and Jones, members of the Rebel House; Ex-Governor H. S. Foote, of Tennessee; W. G. Penny, G. W. Jones, and J. O. Wright, of Tennessee; Hon. James Lyons, John Goode, Jr., Hon. John B. Baldwin, Walter R. Staples, Fayette McMullen, J. P. Holcombe, Lewis E. Harvy, of Virginia; C. G. Memminger, H. G. A. Tenbo m, Secretaries of the Confederate Treasury Department; Thomas P. Watts, of Alabama; George Davis, of North Carolina, Confederate States Attorney General, and others. The list of persons still under disabilities numbers about four or five hundred. It embraces Jefferson Davis, ex-Senators Clay, R. W. Johnson, Gwinn, Mallory, Toombs, Iverson, Benjamin, Brown, Hunter, Chesnut, and Wigfall; Representatives Pugh, Curry, Scott, Crawford, Reagan, Vance, Miles, Bonham, McQueen, Keagan, D. C. Bocock, Pricer, Lake Smith, Hon J. C. Breckinridge, Judge John A. Campbell, Generals Jo. Johnston, Bragg, Cooper, Hardee, Beauregard, G. W. Smith, Wood, Pemberton, Lee, Pitzhugh Lee, Early; also, Captains M. F. Maury, Semmes, and Brooks; ex-Secretaries Jacob Thompson, Graham, of North Carolina, and Conrad, of Louisiana; ex-Ministers Forsyth, Jackson, and Slidell, Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The bill is not free from legal faults, and is inconsistent in leaving under disabilities many men of moderate character, while others more conspicuous, such as Rhett and Stephens, are released.

BOUTWELL'S PET BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee again had up to-day, Boutwell's proposition to compel National Banks to exchange 6 for 5 per cent bonds. It was urged in the argument against this bill, that a forced exchange would be an arbitrary and unfair act toward the holder, neither justified by law or good faith. It was also represented that if the banks were compelled into this course, they would surrender their charters and transfer all their business to banks chartered under State laws. The opponents of the measure are confident that the bill will not be reported this session, and that its ultimate defeat is certain should it come up back at this winter.

WHO STOLE THE TREATY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Senate went into Executive session to-day, about an hour, for the purpose of investigating the way in which the treaty correspondence got out. Instead of commencing with journalists, as heretofore, they began with members of the Senate themselves, and subjected them, under oath, to a series of questions, requiring them first to produce copies of correspondence furnished them, and then to answer whether it had been out of their possession at any time long enough for it to have been used for telegraphic purposes. All but two of the Senators went through this ordeal unscathed. One of these, Adams, of Mississippi, admitted that he had shown his copy to a member of his family, which is generally understood to mean Butler.

THE PROCOCOL.

So far as the protocol was concerned nothing was done. It is now being suggested that the whole matter be postponed until after adjournment, when the Senate can be convened in special session to dispose of the whole subject.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPORTIONMENT BILL,

giving additional members of Congress to the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Alabama, and providing for a House of 378 members in the next Congress, passed the Senate this afternoon, with hardly any opposition. Under this bill, James Brooks and Sunset Cox are thrown into a district having a Republican majority.

[To the Associated Press.]

REPORTS FROM THE ROBESON INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The report of the majority of the House Select Committee upon the charges against Secretary Robeson were be accused finally passed to-day, by a vote of 5 to 2, on any proof whatever, leaving the Secretary charged to maintain any of the charges, or to explain away any suspicion upon the personal character of the Secretary. It is considerable to refer to the testimony at all in detail it only to exhibit the malignant and wanton character of the libels which prompted the investigations. The Committee feel justified in denouncing the action as the most extraordinary libels ever published in this country, and a shameful perversion of the privileges of the press. After careful investigation they are unable to find errors or irregularities of admissible character, while others more conspicuous, such as Rhett and Stephens, are released.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Cheering Prospects of Liberalism in Kansas.

Letter from the Hon. C. Latham Sholes, of Wisconsin.

Strong Sentiment in the South in Favor of Greeley.

Kansas for Greeley.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

TOPEKA, Kan., May 19.

SIR: I notice that you, in common with others east of us, rank Kansas as among the States sure to vote for Grant. I suppose you gather your information from the Kansas papers. I can assure you that they do not reflect the views of the people, nor, in a large number of cases, the views of the publishers of the papers. The fact is, that the State is cursed with an overdose of party newspapers. There are more than can be legitimately supported, and, as a result, they depend for a living, in part at least, upon receiving aid from politicians. Senator Pomeroy is a candidate for re-election, and, taking time by the forelock, he, last year, "fixed" a large number of the papers of the State. The papers so "fixed" are sure on that the election of Greeley and Brown, or the carrying of the State for them, would result in the defeat of Pomeroy, and, therefore, stick to the Grant flag, when they know full well that they are not reflecting the views of the masses of their readers, and, in many cases, place me in a situation to know whereof I speak. The vote of Kansas will be cast for Greeley and Brown, and the State will go overboard handsomely for the ticket. The Democratic party was dead, and did not need the Cincinnati Convention. The Liberal Republican party did need it, and therefore it is probably fortunate that it should have been nominated than either Davis or Adams. The latter gentlemen might have been more acceptable to the Democracy, but it is the Republicans, not the Democracy, who need the bitterness and faults of segregation applied.

But I do not to weary you further with discussion, let me say, the duty of the present hour, on the part of all men who think the present condition of things, so far as the Government is concerned, to be changed, is to go at once and vigorously for Greeley. Delays and hesitation will not do a particle of good, but will only tend to make success impossible. A Democratic nomination should not be encouraged, because, if made, it will accomplish nothing but the defeat of Grant. It would be impossible to rally the Democratic party to any candidate who is deserve of vigor, even if the Cincinnati Convention had not been a party of the people, and, if it had been talked of and held, and multitudes of men of the old Democratic party have committed themselves to the Cincinnati movement and the Cincinnati Convention—that of renewing the old political order. His is the representative to them of the entrenched land; the first real offer, as they view it, of the old party of Jefferson and Jackson, and a Republican; that through years of earnest work with the Democratic party to say nothing of its glorious history